

17
66

A CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND

HARDY PLANTS.

WITH

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

SOWING AND PLANTING.

CONTAINING

Their *Latin* and *English* Names, Culture, Times of Flowering, Colours of Flowers of the most ornamental Kinds;

With REMARKS, shewing,

Which are the tallest Growers, and tenderest Kinds.

Seeds of Kitchen-Garden Roots	Page 1	Bulbous and Tuberous Flower Roots	Page 16
Seeds of Salad Herbs and Greens	1	Seeds and Plants of Tall Deciduous	
Garden Beans and Pease	4	Trees	19
Kidney or French Beans	5	Seeds and Plants of Deciduous Flower-	
Seeds of Medicinal Herbs	5	ing Shrubs	21
Seeds of Grasses, &c.	5	Seeds and Plants of Ever Green Trees	
Seeds of Annual Flowers	6	and Shrubs	24
Seeds of Biennial Flowers	8	Trailing Shrubby Plants	26
Seeds and Plants of Perennial Flowers	10	Fruit Trees	27

By JOHN WEBB, SEEDSMAN,
At the ACORN, near *Westminster Bridge*, LONDON.

Printed for the AUTHOR, M DCC LX.

[Price One Shilling.]

Jos: Banks

INTRODUCTION.

AS Books of Gardening are already numerous, some Apology may be expected for publishing this Catalogue. It must be allowed, if we never had had any Writings on the Subject, the Knowledge of Plants could not have been so well known as they are at the present Time; but the Theory joined to the Practice of Gardening, may justly be said to be the best Methods to obtain to the Knowledge and Culture of Plants. Some of the Books on Gardening treat only on particular Subjects, and half the Plants in Use are not mentioned.

Those that contain the best Instructions, are mostly large Works, and not convenient for carrying in the Pocket occasionally, likewise expensive, and may not be in the Hands of every one that might be desirous of furnishing a Garden with what is most useful and ornamental. Being intreated by several Gentlemen, I have selected the ~~best~~ choicest Kinds that will grow in the open Ground in this Country, for the Kitchen-Garden, Flower-Garden, Grasses, Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ever Greens, and Fruit Trees, and placed them mostly under their present Titles of the latest System of Botany formed by Dr. *Linnaeus*, according to the Number and Disposition of the Filaments, or Stamina crowned with Buttons, called Anthera; these are the Male Parts of the Flower, and determine the Class it belongs to, which are twenty-four in Number; and from the Style or Styles arising out of the Middle of the Flower, determine the Section the Plants belong to, which are not always of the same Number as the Stamini; when a Flower has but one Stamini, or Male Part, it belongs to the first Class; and when a Flower has but one Style, it belongs to the first Section. Some Plants are more difficult to be understood; but it being not the Intention to be explained here, only, as a short Instruction to the Foundation of the System, the Names given by the Botanists to each Genus of Plants, which are again subdivided into Species and Varieties, derive mostly from the Virtues of the Plants, Resemblance, Colour, Taste, Smell, and some from the Place where they were first found, or to some Virtuoso in Plants. The Fir Tree is by the *Linnaean* System brought under the Pine, the Cherry under the Plum, and the Pear under the Apple. These, and some few others, I have mentioned under their old *Latin* Titles, to be more readily understood from the other Species; and have likewise added the old *Latin* Names to others, with their *English* Names, or what they are commonly known by; which, if found of Use, will answer the End desired.

J. W.

12
+

OBSER.

OBSERVATIONS of SOWING and PLANTING.

REGARD should be had to Sowing of Seeds and Planting, in their proper Seasons, when the Ground is in a good temperate Order; and in sowing the small Seeds, Care must be taken not to bury them too deep; and the larger the Seeds and bulbous Roots, the deeper they should be covered; and in watering small Seeds, it must be done with Care not to wash them out of the Ground; and the tenderest Sorts of Plants should (whilst young) be shaded from the extreme Heat of the Sun in hot Weather, and from the severe Weather in the Winter Season. Those Plants raised by Cuttings should be shaded, and kept moderately watered, till they have struck Root; and the choicest Kinds covered with Bell or Hand-Glasses, which will forward their putting out Roots. Those that have been laid, must likewise be kept refreshed with Water in dry Weather; and in watering of Plants, the Evenings are the best in warm dry Weather, and the Mornings in cold Weather; and in transplanting of Plants, against showery Weather is the properest Time. The Beds of seedling Plants should be kept clean from Weeds, which draw the Nourishment of the Earth from the Plants; and great Care must be taken that the Plants are not plucked or hoed up, by the Persons (unacquainted with Plants) set to clean the Beds, which is frequently the Case, and the Plants are often destroyed. It is likewise proper to fasten new planted Trees with Stakes, to prevent the Wind from loosening the Roots, which often damage them.

The Time for removing Trees and Shrubs, is generally as soon as the Leaves begin to fall off, in October or November, and till February or March. The tenderest Sorts should be removed either early in the Autumn Season, or deferred till towards March.

The Making of HOT-BEDS.

As many Seeds of Plants come from more warmer Climates, some of them require the Assistance of a Hot-bed, to bring them forward, and raise them to Perfection; which is generally made with new Stable Dung, that has been thrown on a Heap for a Week, or more, to heat, before the Bed is made; a few Coal Ashes may be mixed with the Dung. As soon as it is in good Order, dig out a Trench, about a Foot deep, according to the Size of the Bed intended, and lay in the Dung, close and regular, two or three Feet in Thickness, according to what is intended to be sown, requiring a greater or lesser Heat. About two or three good Loads will do for a three Light Frame. When the Bed of Dung is made, the Frame and Lights must be put on, to keep out the Wet, and, in a Day or two, it must be covered four or five Inches thick with good Earth, skreened or sifted; and when the Bed is in a good temperate Heat, the Seeds intended may be sown. The Glasses must be raised in the Day-time, to give proper Air, and let out the Steam, as Occasion requires; but Care must be taken, not to let in too much Cold, whilst the Plants are young; and the Glasses must be kept close and covered in the Nights and cold Weather, and shaded from the extreme Heat of the Sun. If the Bed is too hot, make Holes in the Side with a large Stick, to let out the Heat; and if the Bed wants Heat, for Cucumbers, Mellons, &c. must add fresh Dung round the Beds, which will be of great Help in setting the Fruit. The Beds for Cucumbers and Mellons should be earthed thicker, at different Times; and the Mellons are commonly planted on a Hill raised under each Light, and should have but little Water, and that at a Distance from the Stem, which makes them better flavoured.

A C A T A L O G U E

O F

SEEDS sold by JOHN WEBB.

Seeds of Esculent or Eatable Roots.

ALLIUM, Garlick
1 Garden fort } by planting
2 Large cloy'd } the cloves,
3 Rocambole } or bulbs, in
Autumn, or Spring.

Apium, Parsley, large rooted.

Beta, Beet

1 Large red

2 Dwarf red.

Campanula, Rampion.

Cepa, Onion

1 Spanish yellow skin

2 Strasburg red skin

3 White silver skin

4 Red

5 Welch, chiefly for the use of the blades in the Spring, sown in August

6 Cives, by parting the roots

7 Shallots, by planting in Autumn, or Spring.

Cochlearia, Horse radish, by planting the bud part, or cuttings of roots, twelve inches deep, in Autumn, or Spring.

Daucus, Carrot

1 Early horn

2 Deep orange.

Helianthus, Artichoke of Jerusalem, by planting roots, or the eye or bud parts cut out, in Autumn, or Spring.

Lycopersicon, the Solanum, or Potatœ

1 Red } by planting the roots, or

2 White } the eye or bud parts cut out, about March.

Pastinaca, Parsnep, large.

Porum, Leek, large.

Rapa, Turnep

1 Small early white Dutch

2 White round

3 Green round

4 Red round

5 Long green

6 Long red

7 Yellow

8 French, or Naphew.

Raphanus, Radish

1 Early purple, short top

2 Scarlet, or salmon

3 White, turnep rooted

4 Black, turnep rooted.

Scorzonera, Vipers grass,

Sium, Skirret.

Smyrnium, Alefander.

Tragopogon, or Salsafy.

The Culture of Kitchen Garden Roots.

Onions, Carrots, and most garden roots, are sown about March, for the principal crops; and in April or May, for late crops. Radishes and Carrots are sown, for early crops, in January and February, in warm exposed places, or on gentle hot beds, earthed pretty deep; they are sown again in August, and the Autumn season, to stand the Winter. Salsafy and Scorzonera is sown in March, April, or May, in shallow drills, and thinned to five or six inches apart. Leeks are planted out about July. Turneps are sown about March or April, for early crops; and June and July, for the field crops.

Seeds of Esculent and Sallad Herbs.

ACcetosa, Sorrel

1 Common

2 Round leaved, by roots.

Anguria, Water mellow

B

Apium.

Apium, Parsley

- 1 Common
- 2 Curled
- 3 Upright Celery
- 4 Turnep rooted, or Celeriac.

Asparagus, garden sort.**Atriplex, Orach, the garden sort.****Beta, Beet**

- 1 Large red
- 2 Dwarf red.

Borrage, Borage, the common.**Brassica, Cabbage**

- 1 Earliest small Russia
- 2 Early Bettersea
- 3 Early sugar loaf
- 4 Musk
- 5 Large long late
- 6 Large flat late
- 7 Red
- 8 Green curled } Savoy cabbage
- 9 Yellow }
- 10 Colliflower
- 11 Colliflower } broccoli.
- 12 Purple }
- 13 Common colewort
- 14 Brown } curled cole-
- 15 Green } wort, or
- 16 Siberian, or Scotch } boor cole.
- 17 Perennial variegated colewort
- 18 Turnep colewort
- 19 Cole, or rape, one of the small fallads.

Calendula, Pot marigold.**Chærophillum, Chervel.****Cichorium, Endive**

- 1 Green, curled
- 2 Broad leaved
- 3 White.

Crambe, Sea colewort.**Cucumis, Cucumber**

- 1 Early short prickly
- 2 Long prickly
- 3 Long green Turkey
- 4 Long white Turkey.

Cucurbita, Gourd, and Pompion.**Cynaria, Artichoke**

- 1 Globe sort, by slips in March, or April
- 2 Chardoon.

Draco herba, Tarragon, by parting roots Spring, or Autumn.**Fœniculum, Fennel**

- 1 Common
- 2 Finochia.

Lactuca, Lettuce**1 White cos****2 Green cos****3 Black cos****4 Silesia****5 Brown Dutch****6 Royal brown Dutch****7 Black capuchin****8 Imperial****9 Cabbage****10 Curled.****Lycopersicon, Love apple,****Melo, Mellon****1 Black galloway****2 Red Romani****3 Green flesh****4 Succado****5 Dormer****6 Cantaleupe,****Mentha, Spearmint, by roots.****Nasturtium, Cress**

- 1 Garden sort } one of the small
- 2 Curled } fallads.

Ocynum, Bazel**1 Broad leaved sweet****2 Bush.****Origanum, Marjoram****1 Summer sweet****2 Winter.****Portulacca, Purslane****1 Green****2 Golden.****Poterium, Burnet, the common.****Pulegium, Pennyroyal, by parting the roots.****Raphanus, Radish, common, one of the small fallads.****Salvia, Sage, of sorts, by slips in Spring.****Satureja, Savory****1 Summer****2 Winter.****Sclarea, Clary, the garden sort.****Sinapis, Mustard****1 Brown****2 White, one of the small fallads.****Spinacia, Spinage****1 Round leaved****2 Prickly leaved.****Tanacetum, Tansey, by roots.****Thymus, Thyme, the common.****Valeriana, Corn fallad.***The Culture of Sallad Herbs.*

Sallad seeds are mostly sown in the Spring, for Summer use. Small sallad seeds, to be cut in the seed-leaf, are sown

sown early, in January or February, on gentle hot-beds, or under glasses, and in warm borders; and in the Summer months, on more cool borders. Lettuce is sown in February or March; and in the Summer months, for a succession, and planted out; they are sown in August and September, to stand the Winter: some may be sheltered under frames, glasses, and warm walls. Spinage is sown early in the Spring and Summer months; and the prickly sort is generally sown in August and September, to stand the Winter. Celery is sown in April or May, or from March till June; the plants should be prick'd out, and afterwards planted in trenches three feet apart, and six inches apart in the rows, and; as it advances in height, must be earthed up, to blanch or whiten: the turnep rooted sort is planted out on the level ground, and earthed but little. Endive is sown from April till the beginning of August, for a succession, and planted out ten inches or a foot apart, and, when it is full grown, tied up to blanch, as it is wanted: the latter plantings should be on a dry soil, and warm exposure. Purslane is sown in March, on gentle hot-beds, or from April till July, on beds of good rich earth. Corn salad, Chervil, and Sorrel, are sown early in the Spring, or in the Autumn season. Asparagus is sown in February or March, and in March following planted out for a natural crop; or the second and third years after planting, they will be fit for forcing in hot-beds: the ground for the natural crops must be well trenched with rotten horse dung: they are generally planted about a foot apart, four rows in a bed, leaving two feet between every bed, to trench some rotten dung in, to dress the beds with every year: about October, and in March, every year, the beds must be carefully forked over, and raked level: the third Spring after planting, may begin to cut, when the buds are about four or five inches above ground. Chardons must be planted out; and about the end of June or July, transplanted again, four feet apart; and

about the end of August, they will be fit to tie up, in a dry day, with hay or straw bands; and must be earthed up to blanch, as they advance in height. Cucumbers are raised in January and February, on hot-beds, for the early crops; in frames; and about March or April, for ridging out under glasses: they may also be raised or planted in small pots, for the easy removing to fresh beds, as they require: as soon as the plants are strong in the rough leaf, they may be planted out into the last bed: before the bed is earthed, if the holes under each light is spread with well tempered cow dung, will prevent the earth from scorching so soon: four plants are generally put round each hole, with their roots sloping towards the middle: about the end of May is time to put the seeds into the natural ground, for late crops, or picklers, leaving four of the strongest plants in each hole, which should be three or four feet apart. Mellons are raised in February or March, for the first crops, in frames; and in April, for ridging out under glasses. Pumpions are raised on hot beds, or dung-heaps, whereby they have room to spread. Gourds and Love apples are raised on a hot-bed, and planted out, or may be trained against walls, pales, &c. Bazel, and Sweet Marjoram, are sown in the Spring, on gentle hot-beds, or rich ground, and planted into pots or beds. Cabbages are sown in August, for the early crops; and should be prick'd out into beds, and in October planted out, where they are to stand; the small early kinds two feet apart, and the larger kinds three or four feet apart: some may be reserved to plant out in the Spring: they may be sown again in the Spring, to succeed the first, or on a gentle hot-bed in January, and the early kinds till June. Savoy Cabbage are sown till March or April, or till May. Broccoli is sown in May or June, or in July, for a late crop: the purple sort is hardiest, and may be sown sooner, if desired early: they both like a loamy soil and open ground, and to be planted a good distance. Coleworts are sown in June

or July; and the Curled Coleworts are sown in March or April; these are all to be planted out about the same distance as early Cabbages. Colliflowers are sown in August, for the early or principal crops, on a gentle hot-bed, or rich ground; and must be prick'd out on an old cucumber or other prepared bed: about the end of October, they may be planted out where they are to stand, under bell or hand-glasses, or some may be planted in frames, or under warm walls; and in February or March, they may be planted out, about two feet and a half apart: they are sown in February, on a gentle hot-bed, to succeed the first; and till May, for late crops. Sea Colewort is sown in the Spring, in deep sandy or loose gravelly soil; and thinned a foot apart in October: the beds should be covered with loose sandy gravel, four or five inches thick; and in the Spring, the shoots may be kept covered with the gravel, till they are four or five inches high; then the leaf shoots are cut, and tied up to boil, as Asparagus; and, with proper dressings, the beds will continue for use in the Spring, for many years.

Faba, Garden Beans

- 1 Earliest small mazagan
- 2 Early small Spanish
- 3 Early broad Spanish
- 4 Early nonpareil
- 5 Long pod
- 6 White blossom
- 7 Large toker
- 8 Large Windsor
- 9 Small willow leav'd
- 10 Small dwarf cluster.

The Culture of Garden Beans.

Beans are sown from October till June; the early kinds are planted for the first and last crops; the small Mazagan is the earliest, and are succeeded by the small Spanish, broad Spanish, Nonpareil, Long Pod, &c. The first plantings are under warm walls, or hedges, and earthed up, as they advance in height: when the first blossoms appear, the heads should be

pinched off: if a single row is planted near the wall, they may be kept close with a line, which will forward them. Some cover them in hard weather with pease haulm or light covering; but this must constantly be taken off in mild weather. As the season advances, they may be planted in more open exposures, in rows two feet and a half apart, and three or four inches apart in rows. In December, may put broad Spanish, or Nonpareil, and other kinds in; but the Windsor is seldom planted till after Christmas. The season of sowing the principal crops is in February or March: the Toker and Windsor should be allowed three feet, or more, between the rows, and five or six inches apart in the rows.

Pisum, Garden Pease

- 1 Earliest golden
- 2 Early Charlton
- 3 Early Reading
- 4 Small dwarf
- 5 Cluster, or crown
- 6 Dwarf marrow, earliest of the large kinds
- 7 Large Spanish morotto
- 8 Large nonpareil marrow
- 9 Large white rouncival
- 10 Large blue rouncival
- 11 Early grey
- 12 Dwarf white
- 13 Large white
- 14 Grey crown

} crooked sugar.

The Culture of Garden Pease.

Pease are sown from October till the beginning of July; the early kinds are sown for the first and last crops, and may be sown all the season; the Golden and Charlton are the earliest, and are succeeded by the other kinds; the first sowings are under warm walls and hedges, and earthed up to the roots, as they advance in height; and may be covered, in hard weather, with pease haulm, or any light covering: the small Dwarf may be sown early, on hot-beds, or on borders, and transplanted into the frames. In December or January, may sow some dwarf Marrows, under walls or warm exposures,

and

and the early kinds in more open ground, as the season advances, in rows two feet and a half apart. In February, may begin to sow the Spanish Morotto, and other large kinds, in rows three feet and a half apart. The crooked sugar Pease are commonly gathered when young, and eat as kidney beans. The principal crops of Pease are sown in March or April.

Phaseolus, Kidney Beans

- 1 Earliest yellow dwarf
- 2 Early small white dwarf
- 3 Canterbury white dwarf
- 4 Large Cream Col. dwarf
- 5 Large black streak dwarf
- 6 Large black speckled dwarf
- 7 Battersea running
- 8 Large white Dutch running.
- 9 Large scarlet running
- 10 Large variable running.

The Culture of Kidney Beans.

Kidney or French Beans are sown from April till July, in shallow drills two feet and a half apart, and four inches apart in the rows; the large Dwarfs should be allowed six inches in the rows. The yellow and small white is the earliest, and may be raised earlier on hot-beds, or sown on a hot-bed, and planted under a warm exposure, as soon as the season is favourable. The large Dutch should be allowed a good distance, as they commonly run ten or twelve feet high, or higher.

Seeds of Medicinal Herbs.

A Bisthium, Wormwood.
 Ammi, Bishops weed.
 Anchusa, Garden bugloss.
 Anethum, Dill.
 Angelica.
 Apium, Smallage.
 Atropa, Belladonna, Deadly nightshade.
 Carum, Carraway.
 Cnicus, Cardus benedictus.
 Cochlearia, Scurvygrass.
 Coriandrum, Coriander.
 Daucus, Wild carrot.
 Foeniculum, Fennel, sweet.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquorice, by plants in Spring.

Horminum, Wild clary.

Hyoscyamus, Henbane.

Lapathum, Rhubarb.

Lavendula, Lavender; by slips or cuttings in the Spring.

Ligusticum, Lovage.

Lithospermum, Gromil.

Melissa, Baum.

Mentha, Peppermint, by roots.

Papaver, White poppy.

Plantago, Plantain.

Rosemarinus, Rosemary, by slips or cuttings in Spring.

Rubia, Madder, by shoots from the roots in April or May.

Ruta, Rue, by slips or cuttings in Spring.

Scandix, Sweet cicely.

Teucrium, Creeping germander, by parting the roots.

Trigonella, Fenugreek.

Medicinal seeds are generally sown early in the Spring, or in the Autumn season.

Seeds of Grasses, &c. to improve Land; their Season of Sowing; and Quantity sown on an Acre.

B Rassaica, Cole, or Rape, sown in July, 4 quarts.

Ervum, Lentil, annual

1 Common small, sown in March or April, 2 bushels

2 Large, March or April, 2 bushels.

Fagopyrum, Buckwheat, annual, May, 2 bushels.

Gramen grass

1 Darnel, or rye grass, August, or in March or April, 4 bushels

2 Upland meadow panicle grass, August, or in March or April, 6 or 8 bushels.

Medica, La Lucern, April, 8 or 10 pounds; if sown in drills, the less quantity will do

Onobrychis, Saintfoin, April, 4 bush.

Rapa, Turnep. See Garden Roots. June or July, or late crops in August, 2 pounds.

Stergula,

Spergula, Spurry, annual, August, 12 pounds.

Trifolium, Trefoil, August, or in March or April

1 Yellow, hop trefoil, 10 pounds

2 Yellow trefoil in a black husk, 12 pounds

3 Small perennial white honey-suckle clover, 10 pounds

4 Large perennial ~~white~~ honey-suckle clover, 12 pounds ~~red~~

5 Great biennial broad red clover, 12 pounds.

Vicia, Vetch, or tare, annual

1 Winter vetch, Autumn or Spring, 2 or 3 bushels

2 White vetch, Autumn or Spring, 2 or 3 bushels

3 Small Summer vetch, Spring, 2 or 3 bushels.

Seeds of Manufacturing Plants, and Bird Seeds.

B *Raffica*, Cole, or Rape.

Cannabis, Hemp, sown in April, 3 bushels.

Gramen, Canary grass, March or April, 2 bushels.

Linum, Flax, March or April, 2 bush.

Milium, Millet, March or April.

Zea, Indian corn, March or April.

Seeds of Annual Flowers, and their Times of Flowering.

Those marked with * * asterisks are tender; those with * are less tender; those with P to be planted out; and those with T are the tallest growers.

A *Donis*, Flos Adonis, or pheasant's eye

1 Red } June and July.
2 Yellow }

Amaranthus, Flower gentle, July and August

* * 1 Variegated tricolor, or three colour'd leav'd

* * 2 Bicolor, or two colour'd leav'd

* T 3 Tree amaranthus

P 4 *Love lies bleeding*, or long hanging spiked

P 5 *Princes feather*, or purple spiked.

Amethystea, blue, June and July.

After, Double China

* 1 Red

* 2 Purple } August and Septemb.

* 3 White }

P *Blitum*, Strawberry spinach, July and August.

P *Bupthalmum*, Asteriscus, yellow, June till August.

Calendula, Dwarf marigold, with a flower purple on the outside, and white within, June till August.

Campanula, Venus looking glass, blue, June, July, &c.

* * *Canna*, Indian reed

1 Scarlet } July till September.
2 Yellow }

Capficum

* 1 Large red erect pods } July till

* 2 Yellow erect pods } Septem-

* 3 Bell podded } ber.

Carthamus, Safflower, or baitard saffron, July and August.

Celosia, Cockscorn amaranthus.

* * 1 Tall red

* * 2 Yellow

* * 3 Dwarf red

* * 4 Variegated

* * 5 White spiked

} July and August.

Centaurea, Sweet sultan

* 1 Purple

* 2 White } July till September

* 3 Yellow }

4 *Cyanus*, or bottle flower, of various colours.

Cerinthe, Honeywort, of sorts.

Cheiranthus, Stock gilliflower

P 1 Red

P 2 Purple } ten weeks, July and

P 3 White } August

4 Dwarf Virginia stock, June, July, &c.

P *Chenopodium*, Belvidere, or Summer cypress.

Chrysanthemum, Corn marigold

P 1 Double yellow } June till Sep-

P 2 Double white } tember.

Convolvulus, Bindweed

1 Minor blue } June, July, &c.
2 Minor striped }

- T 3 Major blue }
 T 4 Major red } July till Septemb.
 5 Small red }
 Crepis, Hawkweed

- 1 Red }
 2 Yellow } June and July.

Cynoglossum, Venus navelwort, white, June and July.

Datura, Double stramonium

- * 1 Double white } July and
 * 2 Double purple } August.

Delphinium, Larkspur

- 1 Double upright } various co-
 2 Double branching } lours, June
 and July.

Dianthus, Pink

- P 1 China, or Indian } various
 P 2 Sweet William pink } colours,
 July, August, and September.

Gomphrena, Amaranthoides

- * 1 Red globe } July till Sep-
 * 2 White globe } tember.

P T Helianthus, Double sunflower, July till September.

P Hibiscus, Venetian mallow, with sulphur coloured flowers, and purple bottoms, July and August.

Iberis, Candy tuft

- 1 Red }
 2 White } June or July.

Impatiens, the Balsamina

- P 1 Yellow balsam, Noli me tan-
 gere, or Touch me not
 * 2 Double stript female, of various
 colours, June till September.

Lathyrus, Chickling vetch, June, July, and August

- 1 Purple
 2 Painted lady } sweet scented pea
 3 White }
 4 Tangier pea, red.

Lavendula, Lavender, blue, July and August.

Lavatera

- P 1 Red }
 P 2 White } July and August.

Lotus, winged pea, red, June and July,

Lupinus, Lupines

- 1 Yellow }
 2 Small blue } June and July
 3 White }
 4 Great blue } July and August.
 5 Great rose }

Malva, Mallow

- P T 1 Oriental red } July and Au-
 P T 2 Curled } gust.

Medicago, Snail trefoil, of sorts.

Melongena, the Solanum, mad apple

- * 1 Egg plant with white fruit

- * 2 Egg plant with purple fruit.

* Mesembrianthemum, Diamond si-
coides, or ice plant.

Mirabilis, Marvel Peru

- * 1 Purple stript

- * 2 Yellow stript

- * 3 Long tubed white } July till
with purple bottoms } Septemb.

P Mollucella, Molucca balm, blue,
July and August.

Nicotiana, Tobacco

- T * 1 Broad leav'd, purple } July

- T * 2 Narrow leav'd, purple } till
September.

Nigella, Fennel flower, blue, June and
July.

Papaver, Poppy

- 1 Dwarf variegated }
 2 Tall variegated } June and July.

P T Persicaria, Oriental arse smart,
with branching spikes of purple
flowers, August and September.

P T Physalis, the Alkekengi, with
bell shaped pale blue flowers, July
and August.

Reseda, Bastard rocket

- * 1 Sweet scented white } July
spiked mignonette } and

- P 2 Upright white spiked } Aug.

* Ricinus, the Palma Christi, with
cluster spikes, of male and female
flowers.

Scabiosa, Sweet scabious

- * 1 Purple } July till Septem-

- * 2 Variegated } ber.

Scorpiurus, Caterpillars, of sorts.

P Senecio, African ragwort, purple,
July till September.

Silene, Glutinous lychnis, June and July

- 1 Dwarf lychnis, purple, with white

spots

- 2 Lobel's catch-fly, red, purple,

white.

Tagetes, African marigold, July till
September

- * 1 Double African, orange, and
lemon coloured

- * 2 Double French, sweet scented,
and dark stript.

Trifolium,

Trifolium, Mellilot, of sorts.

Tropæolum, Nasturtium, Indian cress

1 Small } yellow, or orange co-

2 Large } lour mixed with red,
flowers long.

1 Viola, Tricolor, or three coloured
violet, flowers long.

1 Urtica, Nettle, with globular heads,
July and August.

Xeranthemum, Eternal flower

1 Purple } July and August.
2 White }

*The Culture of Annual Flowers, or such
as flower the same Year they are
sown, and perish after bearing Seed.*

The hardy kinds, as do not require planting out, are commonly sown in pleasure-grounds, thin, in small patches or clumps, on the borders, in March or April; or the Adonis, Cyanus, Larkspur, Nigella, Poppies, and Catchfly, may be sown either in the Autumn season or early in the Spring; the Lupines and Sweet Pease may also be sown in February, to flower early; and the Calendula, Venus Looking-glass, Virginia Stock, Convolvulus minor, Venus Navelwort, Candy Tuft, yellow Lupines, and Mountain Lychnis, these are all dwarfs, and come soon into flower, and may continue to be sown till June. The hardy sorts that require to be planted out, or thinned to a greater distance, marked with P, may be sown in a bed of good rich earth, in March or April, either thin in shallow drills or square patches; and, as soon as they are strong enough to remove, may be planted out into borders; or the Asteriscus, yellow Balsam, Persicaria, Viola tricolor, and Xeranthemum, may be sown either in the Autumn season, or early in the Spring; the Ten week Stock, China and sweet William Pinks, may be sown in pots or boxes in February. The sorts that are marked with one * asterisk, are indifferently hardy, but require to be raised on a moderate hot-bed, to have them in perfection early: they are sown in March or April, or till May, and should be prick'd out into a second hot bed; and, as soon as the plants are strong enough, and the

season favourable, may be planted out; and if the Balsams, and the most tenderest of them, are covered with pot shades, open at top and bottom, will greatly preserve them from the cold drying winds, till they have taken root; or they may be only raised on a little heat, or under glass, or on beds of good rich earth, and covered with mats in cold nights, and afterwards planted out. The sorts marked with two asterisks **, require the greatest care to raise them to perfection; they are sown in February, March, or April, on a hot-bed; and, when the plant have got strength enough to bear planting out, (while young) they must be prick'd out on a fresh bed, giving them distance enough to grow strong; and, when the plants want room, and the heat declines, the Tricolors and Cockscombs should be planted out in a fresh bed, earthed six or eight inches thick, giving the plants a greater distance; for the beauty of the Tricolors consists in being well furnished with leaves; this bed will require a deep frame; and when the plants are grown to a good size, they must be planted in good sized pots, and plunged into the bed; and, towards the middle of July, as soon as the season admits, may be set out; the other sorts may be planted in pots, out of the second bed, and plunged into the same, or a fresh bed, to bring them forward, till the season is favourable to set them out.

The Cannà will live the Winter, in a stove. Scabious and Indian Pinks will flower again. And the Chrysanthemum may be preserved by cuttings.

Seeds of Biennial and Perennial Flowers; and their Times of Flowering.

Those marked with a T are tallest
growers.

A Grostemma, Single red rose cam-
pion, June and July.

Alcea, Double hollyhock.

T 1 Round angular leav'd } various
T 2 Deep cut leav'd } colours,

July till September.

Antirrhinum,

Antirrhinum, Snap dragon, of various colours, July till September.

Aquilegia, Columbine

- 1 Double, of various colours, May
- 2 Early dwarf American, April.

Auricula, Urfs, of various sorts, April.

Campanula, Canterbury bells

- 1 Blue } June.
- 2 White }

Cheiranthus, Stock and wall gilliflowers

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Scarlet, or Brumpton | } stock gilliflower, |
| 2 Red queen | |
| 3 Purple | |
| 4 White | |
| 5 Bloody | } wall gilliflower, |
| 6 Narrow leav'd, yellow | |
| 7 White | } March, |
| April, and May. | |

Chelidonium, Horn'd poppy, yellow, June and July.

Dianthus, the Caryophyllus

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Piquette | } Carna- |
| 2 Painted lady | |
| 3 Flake, or two colour'd | |
| 4 Bizar, or three colour'd | |
| August | } and |
| 5 Pheasant's eyed pink, May and June | |
| 6 Sweet William, of various colours, June and July. | |

Digitalis, Fox gloves

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 Purple | } June and July. |
| 2 White | |
| 3 Yellow | |
| 4 Iron colour | |

Echinops, Globe thistle, July and August

Hedysarum, French honeysuckle

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Red | } June and July |
| 2 White | |
| 3 Canada, purple, July and August. | |

Hesperis, Rocket

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 White | } single | } May and June. |
| 2 Purple | | |
| 3 White | | |
| 4 Purple | | |
| | } double | |

Horminum, Clary

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 Purple | } top, June and July. |
| 2 Red | |
| 3 Green | |

Lathyrus, Everlasting pea, June till August.

Lavatera, Tree mallow, July and August.

Lunaria, Moonwort, or honesty

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1 Blue | } May and June. |
| 2 White | |

Lychnis, single scarlet, June and July.

Oenothera, Tree primrose, yellow, June till August.

Polemonium, Greek valerian, May and June.

Primula, the Paralysis, or Polyanthus, of various colours, Jan. till April.

Silene, Auricula leav'd lychnis, with a greenish flower.

The Culture of Biennial Flowers, or such as flower the Year following after they are sown, and perish after flowering.

They are mostly sown in March, April, or May, in beds of good earth; and must be planted out, whilst young, into other beds; and in August or September, transplanted again, where they are to stand to flower; or they may be removed in February or March. Auricula is sown either in the Autumn season, or early in the Spring, in large pots or boxes, filled with fine prepared rich earth, in July or August, or as the plants are strong enough to remove: they must be planted out either in pots or beds; the pots should be kept from too much wet in the Winter season, but must have as much fresh air as possible, and should be fresh earthed in the Autumn and Spring, which will nourish the plants; they are also increased, by taking off the off sets or suckers from the old plants in April. Polyanthus is sown in the Autumn, or early in the Spring, either in pots, boxes, or beds, of good earth; and must be planted out into a shady border, and a loamy soil. Carnations are sown about April, either in pots or beds of good earth; in June, they may be pricked out into beds; and in August or September, planted out where they are to flower, about a foot apart: as soon as they show their flowers, the most promising double sorts may be laid down, to increase them; and as soon as the layers have taken root, they may be taken off, and planted into beds, or pots; and they may be removed in September or March.

March. Double Pinks may also be increased by slips, cuttings, or laying, in June or July. Double Wall flowers and double Rockets, are propagated by cuttings or slips, in March or April, or the Summer months, planted in a shady border; and if covered with a bell or hand glass, and kept refreshed with water, and shaded from the sun, they will strike root the sooner.

The Campion, Columbine, Auricula, Carnation, Pinks, Canada French Honeyfuckle, Everlasting Pea, Scarlet Lychnis, Valerian, and Polyanthus, these are properly perennials; but, as they are commonly raised from seed, which they seldom fail of producing, I have mentioned them here.

Seeds and Plants of Perennial Flowers.

Those marked with an * asterisk require a little protection or cover in hard weather. Those marked with a r are the tallest growers.

- A** Canthus, Bear's breech
 1 Smooth leav'd } July and
 2 Soft spined } August.
 3 Strong spined }
 Achillea, Miltoil, or yarrow
 1 Hoary leav'd yellow yarrow } June till
 2 White maudlin }
 3 Yellow sweet maudlin }
 4 Double white ptarmica } August.
 Aconitum, Monkhood, or wolfsbane
 1 Tall blue spiked, May and June
 2 Narrow leav'd yellow } June,
 3 Broad leav'd yellow } July, and
 4 Wholesome yellow } August.
 5 White }
 Acorus, Sweet scented spiked flag.
 Astæa, Herb Christopher
 1 Cluster spiked } white, June and
 2 Long spiked } July.
 Adonis, Pheasant's eye, yellow, March or April.
 r Ageratum, Bastard hemp, Agrimony, with tufts of white flowers, September or October.
 Agrimonia, Agrimony
 1 Small white }
 2 Oriental yellow } July.
 3 Sweet scented yellow }

Agrostemma, Double rose campion, July.

Alchemilla, Ladies mantle.

Allium, Garlick, or yellow moly, June.

Aloe, or Iris uvaria, with orange spikes of flowers, August.

Althæa, Marsh mallow, July

r 1 Common pale flowering

r 2 Alcea canabino, with deeper coloured flowers.

Alyssum, Madwort

1 Yellow alysson of Crete, April and May

2 White, June, July, and August.

Amaryllis, Lily daffodil

1 Yellow Spring lily narcissus

* 2 Atamusco lily, flesh colour, June

* 3 Belladonna lily, crimson, with a yellow bottom, September.

Anagalis, Upright blue pimpernel, April or May.

Anchusa, Alkanet, or bugloss, of sorts.

Anemone, Wind flower

1 White }

2 Blue }

3 Red }

4 Virginia white, July.

Antemis, Chamomile, of sorts.

Apocynum, Dogbane

1 Purple } July.
 2 White }

Arabis, White Spring gilliflower.

Aralia, Berry bearing angelico, June.

Aristolochia, Climbing birthwort.

Arum, Wake Robin

1 Italian strip'd leav'd, April & May

2 Spotted dragon, June or July.

Arundo, Matured Reed.

Asarum, Asarabacca.

Asclepias, Swallow-wort

1 White } swallow-wort, June and
 2 Yellow } July.
 3 Black }

4 Major syrian purple

5 Minor American purple

6 Orange, branching

7 Orange, upright

August.

Asphodelus, Kings spear

1 Yellow spiked

2 White spiked

3 Large branching white

4 Small branching white

After,

After, or Starwort; these flower in the latter part of Summer, and some late in the Autum

- 1 Early rough leav'd large blue
- 2 Smooth leav'd purple
- 3 Plain leav'd pale
- 4 Smooth jagged leav'd pale
- 5 Common Michaelmas pale
- 6 Nettle leav'd white
- 7 Smooth jagged leav'd white
- 8 Narrow leav'd white, with a lesser flower
- 9 Narrow leav'd white, with smallest flower
- 10 Narrow leav'd bushy white, with a purple middle
- 11 Rough leav'd Italian blue
- 12 Narrow leav'd dwarf blue
- 13 Narrow leav'd pale purple
- 14 Hairy branching purple
- 15 Hairy unbranched purple
- 16 Catesby's late purple.

Astragalus, Milk vetch

- 1 Yellow, goats rue leav'd
- 2 Purple spiked.

Astrantia, Masterwort major, with white heads, June and July.

Athamanta, Meum, or spignel, white umbels, June.

Bellis, Double daisy, April and May

- 1 White
- 2 Red
- 3 Variegated
- 4 White } cockscomb
- 5 Red }
- 6 Childing.

Betonica, Betony

- 1 Major purple
- 2 Oriental pale purple } spiked,
- 3 Italian flesh colour } June.

Bistorta, Bistort, purple, May and June.

Borrago, Borage of Constantinople, blue, March.

Bulbocodium, March

- 1 Rush leav'd, with a crocus flower white within
- 2 Spear leav'd, with purple flowers.

Bupthalmum, Asteriscus, or ox eye

- 1 Asteroides, yellow, June and July
- 2 American corn marigold or sunflower, July or August.

Cacalia, Foreign coltsfoot

- 1 American white } July or Au-
- 2 American yellow } gult.

Caltha, Double yellow marsh marigold, May and June.

Campanula, or Bell flower

- 1 Tall pyramidal blue, July and August
- 2 Peach leav'd double blue and white
- 3 Peach leav'd single, blue and white
- 4 Nettle leav'd double, blue and white
- 5 Nettle leav'd single, blue and white
- 6 Broad leav'd, blue, purple, and white

June and July.

Cardamine, Ladies smock

- 1 Double white } May and June.
- 2 Double purple }

Cardiaca, Motherwort, red, July.

Cassia of Maryland, yellow, August.

Catanache, Blue lionsfoot, June and July.

Centaurea, Jacea, Cyanus, or Bottle flower

- 1 Artichoke leav'd, yellow
- 2 Major upright, yellow
- 3 Hoary leav'd, blue
- 4 Mountain, purple
- 5 Silvery leav'd, yellow
- 6 Narrow hoary leav'd, purple
- 7 Siberian, yellow, June till Aug.
- 8 Broad leav'd blue } cyanus,
- 9 Narrow leav'd blue } May and June.

June and July

Cerastium, Hoary sea pink, &c.

Chelone

- 1 Red, or purple } August
- 2 White }
- 3 Virginia foxglove, with pale blue flowers.

Chrysanthemum, Corn marigold, or major white daisy.

Chrysocoma, Yellow Goldyluck, August and September.

Clinopodium, Field bazel, of forts.

Colchicum, Meadow saffron

- 1 White
- 2 Purple } single and double,
- 3 Stript } September.
- 4 Chequered }

Colinfonia, with purplish yellow flowers, July or August.

Convallaria and Polygonatum, Lily of the valley and Solomon's seal

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Common white | } lily of the valley, May |
| 2 Red | |
| 3 Broad leav'd double variegated | |
| 4 Common white, tipped with green | } Solomon's seal, May and June. |
| 5 Sweet scented | |
| 6 Broad leav'd | |
| 7 American yellow | |

Coreopsis, Tick seed, August and September

- T 1 Tallest sawed spear leav'd
 T 2 Tall three leav'd, with pale yellow flowers and a purple middle
 3 Angular stalked, with narrow winged leaves.

T Coronilla, with variable flowers, June, July, &c.

Crithmum, Samphire, yellow, July.

Cruciatia, Crosswort, of sorts.

Cucubalis, Campion leav'd lychnis, June.

Cyclamen, Sowbread

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 Purple | } Autumn |
| 2 White | |
| 3 Autumn purple, with red bottoms | |
| 4 Long rooted | |
| 5 Spring purple | |
| 6 Persian Spring flowering, various colours. | |

Cynoglossum, Blue navelwort, March and April.

Cypripedium, Calceolus, or Ladies slipper, yellow, May or June.

Delphinium, Bee larkspur

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| T 1 Siberian tall blue spiked | } July and August. |
| 2 Monkshood leav'd | |

Dianthus, the Caryophyllus

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Pheasant's eye | } pink, succeeding each other from May till July |
| 2 Red cob | |
| 3 Clove gilliflower | |
| 4 Old man's head | |
| 5 Painted lady | |
| 6 Yellow Italian | |
| 7 Double crimson sweet William | } June and July. |
| 8 Double mule | |

Diſſamnus, Fraxinella, Dintany

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 White | } May and June. |
| 2 Red, with purple stripes | |

Dodecatheon, Meadia, with purplish flowers, May.

Doronicum, Leopardsbane

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Tallest hairy leav'd | } yellow, May. |
| 2 Plantain leav'd | |
| 3 Downy long leav'd | |

Draba, Alyſſon, or madwort

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1 Hairy alpine, yellow | } March. |
| 2 Pyrenean purple | |

Dracocephalum, Dragonhead

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 American purple spiked, July and August | |
| 2 Ruyschiana, blue, June and July. | |

Epilobium, Willow herb

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Red spiked | } May and June. |
| 2 White spiked | |
| 3 Hoary leav'd | |

Epimedium, Barrenwort, with red flowers striped with yellow, May.

Eryngium, Eryngo, or sea holly

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Holly leav'd | |
| 2 Broad plain leav'd | |
| 3 Divided leav'd, with blue heads | |
| 4 Narrow divided leav'd, with blue heads | |
| 5 Long leav'd American. | |

Erythronium, Dens canis, or dog's tooth violet

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 White | } April. |
| 2 Purple | |
| 3 Red | |

Eupatorium, Hemp agrimony

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Virginia white | } July and August. |
| 2 American purple | |

Euphorbia, Spurge, of sorts.

Ferula, Fennel giant, yellow, July.

Fritillaria, Fritillary

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Chequer'd, of various sorts, March or April | |
| 2 Purple spiked Persian lily, May | |

Fumaria, Fumatory

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Balbous purple, April | |
| 2 White | } most of the Summer. |
| 3 Yellow | |

Galega, Goats rhue

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1 Blue | } June and July. |
| 2 White | |

Gentiana, Gen-ian

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 Great yellow, June or July | |
| 2 Great blue, July or August | |
| 3 Gentianella, blue, May. | |

Geranium, Cranes bill

- 1 Bloody } May and June
2 Purple }
3 Brown }
4 Blue }
5 Striped }
6 Tuberos rooted, yellow } May
with purple spots } and
June.

Geum, the Caryophyllata, Avens, or herb Bennet

- 1 Mountain, with yellow } May
noding flowers } and
2 Mountain, with yellow } June.
upright flowers }
3 White American }

Globularia, Blue globe daisy, June.
Gnaphallum, Elichrysum, or Eternal flower

- 1 White American, July
2 Red flowering } June
3 Mountain white catsfoot } these
4 Cassidony, or goldylock } are
5 Oriental goldylock, or } rather
elychrysom } shrubby.

† Helenum, Bastard sunflower, July and August.

Helianthus, the Corona solis, or sunflower

- 1 Double, July till September
† 2 Tall spindle rooted } August
† 3 Tall purple stalked } and
† 4 Creeping rooted oval } Sep-
leav'd } tem-
† 5 Creeping rooted spear } ber.
leav'd }

Helliborus, Black hellebore

- 1 White flowering, or Christmas rose, December and January
2 Green flowering, of sorts
3 Yellow Winter aconite, January and February.

Hemerocallis, Lily asphodel

- 1 Red day lily } June.
2 Yellow sweet scented }
3 White, or Savoy spiderwort }

Hepatica, or Noble liverwort

- 1 Blue }
2 Red } Single } February and
3 White } } March.
4 Blue } Double }
5 Red } }

Hibiscus, Purple keemia, July or August.

Hieracium, Hawkweed

- 1 Yellow, of sorts } June till Au-
2 Golden mouse ear } gust.

Jaceone, Ranunculus, with scabious heads.

Inula, Elicampane yellow, June & July.

Iris, Flag flower de luce

- 1 Chalcedonan, grey } May, June,
or speckled } and July.
2 White Florentine }
3 American purple }
4 Upright blue striped }
5 Yellow variegated }
6 Hermodactylus, or }
snakes head iris, &c. }
twenty-four sorts }

• Ixia, Sisyrrinchium, spotted, July and August.

Leucojum, Great snow drop, April and May.

Lilium, Lily and Martagon

- 1 White }
2 White, striped leaves }
3 Double white }
4 White, with purple }
stripes }
5 White, with pendu- }
lous flowers }
6 Orange }
7 Double orange }
8 Orange, with striped } lily
leaves }
9 Bulb bearing, fiery }
10 Many flowered, fiery }
11 Greater bulb bear- }
ing, with redish yellow }
flowers }
12 Hoary bulb bearing, }
with yellow flowers }
shaded with purple }
13 Early red }
14 Major pampo- } martagon,
ny, scarlet } with
leaves }
15 Late scarlet } growing
16 Red spotted } singly up
17 Yellow } the stalk
18 Yellow spotted }
19 White }
20 White spotted }
21 Imperial pur- } martagon,
ple spotted } with
leaves }
22 Minor purple } growing
spotted } in circles
23 Double purple }
spotted }
24 Downy purple }
spotted }
25 Canada spotted }

† Linaria,

¶ **Linaria**, Purple spiked toad flax,
June, July, and August.

Linum, Siberian blue flax, June and
July.

Lupinus, Blue lupine, June and July.

Lychnis, Campion

1 Double scarlet lychnis, June and
July

2 Double red catchfly, May or June

3 Double red batchelors
button

4 Double white batchelors
button

5 Double purple ragged

Robin

Lyimachia, Willow leav'd white
spiked loofstrife, June.

Lythrum, Salicaria, or purple willow
herb, July.

Mandragora, Mandrake, March.

Matricaria, Double white feverfew,
June.

Medeola, Small lily, or martagon,
with pale coloured flowers, June.

Melianthus, Honey flower, brown,
June.

Melissa, Calamint, purple, June.

Mentha, Orange mint.

Mimulus, Smooth leav'd foxglove,
with violet flowers, July.

Mitella, white, June.

Momordica, Spurting cucumber, or
Noli me tangere.

Monarda, the **Leonurus**

1 Red

2 Purple } July and August.

3 White

Muscaria, Musk hyacinth

1 Narrow leav'd blue

2 White

3 Broad leav'd purple

4 Feathered purple

5 Curled hairy purple

Narcissus, Daffodil

1 Single white, with
purple eircled cup

2 Yellow hoop petti-
coat

3 Single white

4 Double white

5 Common double yel-
low

6 Early single jonquil.

Ononis, **Anonis**, **Reit harrow**

1 Large flowering yellow } June and
2 Carolina white } July.

Orchis, of sorts.

Origanum

1 Dittany of Crete, purple

2 Dittany of mount Sipylus, } July.
purple

Orobis, Bitter vetch

1 Wood purple } February and

2 Venetian purple } March.

† **Osteospermum**, Virginia hard seeded
chrysanthemum, yellow, Septem-
ber.

Oxalis, Wood sorrel

1 Yellow American } June,

* 2 African bulbous purple } July,
&c.

Pæoney, **Peony**, May and June

1 Single male, pale purple

2 Single female, dark red, or purple

3 Single blush

4 Single red

5 Double purple

6 Double blush

7 Double red

8 Portugal single sweet scented red,

Pancratium, Sea lily or daffodil

1 Slavonian white, June

* 2 Sea daffodil, white, August or
September.

Papaver, Poppy

1 Oriental scarlet, May

2 Yellow Welch, June.

Perficaria, Oriental white, June.

Phlox, **Lychnidea**

1 Early dwarf blue, May

2 Dwarf purple, June

3 Upright purple } July

4 Pale flowering }

5 Thick spiked purple } August.

6 Tall spiked purple }

Physalis, the **Alkekengi**, or Winter
cherry, white, July.

† **Phytolacca**, American nightshade,
or poke, with purple flowers, Au-
gust.

Plantago, Plantain, of sorts.

Podophyllum, Ducksfoot, or May
apple, white.

Polemonium, Variegated Greek vale-
rian, May and June.

Polygalia, Milkwort

* 1 White spiked Virginian } June

* 2 Maryland purple } or
July.

Poten-

Potentilla, the Pentaphyloides

- 1 Yellow cinquefoil } June
- 2 Barren strawberry white } and July.

Primula, Primrose

- 1 Yellow } double prim-
- 2 White } rose } Spring.
- 3 Red }
- 4 Double red cowslip }

Pulmonaria, Lungwort

- 1 Common spotted leav'd purple } April
- 2 Broad spotted leav'd blue } and
- 3 Smooth leav'd American blue } May.

Pulsatilla, Blue pasqueflower, April.

Ranunculus, Crowfoot

- 1 Double white mountain } May
- 2 Double upright yellow } and June.

Rapuntium, Cardinal's flower

- 1 Scarlet } July and August.
- 2 Blue }

Rheum, Rhubarb, of sorts, white, May and June.

Rudbeckia, Sunflower

- 1 Dwarf Carolina, with a black middle } July
- 2 Dwarf Carolina, with reflexed purple petals } till September
- 3 Large cut leav'd }
- 4 Narrow cut leav'd, with a smooth green stalk. } Aug. and
- 5 Smooth purple stalked with hand shaped cut leaves } Sept.

Sanguinaria, the Puccoon, or Indian paint, with white flowers on naked low red foot stalks, April or May.

Sanguisorba, Canada burnet red, &c. July.

Saponaria, Double purple soapwort, July till September.

Sarracena, Swamp sidesaddle flower, with hollow leaves and purplish flowers, June.

Saxifraga, Saxifrage

- 1 Double white, April
- 2 Mountain pyramidal white } June
- 3 Mossy leav'd, or ladies cushion }
- 4 Round leav'd geum, or kidney-wort, with red spots, May

5 Geum, or London pride, with red spots, June.

Scilla, Lily or star hyacinth

- 1 Early blue } March and April
- 2 Early white }
- 3 Blue hyacinth Peru } May.
- 4 White hyacinth Peru }

† Scolymus, Golden thistle, July and August.

Scrophularia, Figwort

- 1 With a red flower } June and
- 2 Stripped leav'd } July.

Scutellaria, Cassida, or skull cap

- 1 Baum leav'd blue spiked, July
- 2 Trailing blue, July and August.

Sedum, Lesser houseleek, or stonecrop, and anacampseros or orpine

- 1 Stonecrop, of sorts
- 2 Common purple }
- 3 Red stalked purple } orpine,
- 4 White } July and
- 5 Round leav'd purple } August.
- 6 Yellow }

Sempervivum, Greater sedum or houseleek, of sorts.

Serratula, the jacea

- † 1 Purple spiked tuberos } July
- rooted } and
- 2 English purple, &c. } Aug.

Silphium, Bassard chrysanthemum, or Virginia yellow corn marigold, July and August.

Sisyrinchium, Bermudiana

- 1 Iris leav'd blue } June.
- 2 Grats leav'd blue }

Soldanella, Blue alpine, April.

Solidago, the Virga aurea, or golden rod, July till October

- 1 Broad leav'd dwarf
- 2 Narrow leav'd dwarf
- † 3 Broad sawed leav'd purple stalked
- 4 Large rough leav'd
- 5 Nettle leav'd

† 6 Long smooth leaved red stalk d.

Spigelia, the Dwarf spiked Ionicera, red on the outside, and yellow within, July.

Spiraea, the Ulmaria, or meadowsweet, and the filipendula or dropwort

- 1 Double white } meadow } June
- 2 Variegated leav'd } dew } and
- 3 American } sweet } July.
- 4 Double white dropwort }

Statice,

Statice, Thrift

- 1 Minor red
- 2 Major, with pale globular heads

} May and June.

Telephium, True orpine, with white flowers, June and July.

Thalictrum, Meadow rue

- 1 Lesser herbaceous coloured, June
- 2 Narrow leav'd
- 3 Shining leav'd
- 4 White
- 5 Purple

} July and August

} June and July.

Trachelium, Blue mountain throatwort, June.

Tradescantia, the Ephemeron, or spiderwort

- 1 Purple
- 2 Blue
- 3 White

} June and July.

Triosteum, the false Ipecacuana, with redish purple flowers, June.

Trollius, Yellow globe ranunculus, May and June.

Tulipa, Yellow sweet scented, or snakes head, March or April.

Tussilago, Purple alpine, coltsfoot, flowers in Spring.

Valeriana, Valerian

- 1 Red
- 2 White

} May till July.

Veratrum, White hellebore

- 1 Dark red spiked
- 2 Green spiked
- 3 American white spiked
- 4 American dark red spiked

} June and July.

Verbascum, the Blatteria, or moth mullein

- 1 Iron coloured
- 2 Purple
- 3 Yellow

} June and July.

Verbena, Vervain, of sorts.

Veronica, Speedwell

- 1 Hungarian blue spiked
- 2 Welch dwarf blue spiked
- 3 Upright blue spiked
- 4 Tall branching blue
- 5 Upright tall white spiked
- 6 Lesser white
- 7 Blush colour

} June and July.

Viola, Violet

- 1 Double blue
- 2 Double white

} March

- 3 Upright blue
- 4 Yellow

} May and June.

The Culture of Perennial Flower Plants, or such as continue many Years, except killed by Accident.

They are either propagated by seeds, when obtained, or by parting the roots in August, September, or October, or in the Spring; if in the Autumn season, it is best to remove them early, that they may strike root before the frosts come on, which is subject to turn them out of the ground, if the earth is not immediately after closed to the plants; or any small plants that do not root very deep, may be removed at any time in the Summer, with a deplanter, softening the earth with water before the deplanter is put down. The Colchicums, Cyclamens, and such bulbous and tuberous rooted sorts, that flower in the Autumn season, should be removed in July. The Fritillaries, Lilies, Martagons, &c. are best to be removed early in August or September. The Sarracena, naturally growing in swamps, requires to be kept moist.

Bulbous and Tuberous Flower Roots kept dry for Sale in the Autumn and Winter Season.

A Maryllis, the Lily daffodil

- 1 Autumn yellow narcissus
- 2 Autumn Guernsey lily, red spangled with gold colour

} Sept. and Oct.

Anemone, the Wind flower

- 1 Oriental single, of various colours
- 2 Oriental double, red, purple, blue, and variegated, of various sorts

} March and April.

Crocus, the Saffron flower

- 1 Autumn saffron, blue
- 2 Autumn blue
- 3 White purple striped, or Scotch
- 4 Gold, black striped
- 5 Yellow, black striped, with a netted root

} Spring

6 Yellow

- 6 Yellow Dutch } Spring.
7 Blue
8 White

Fritillaria, the Crown imperial

- 1 Single red
2 Double red
3 Single yellow
4 Double yellow
5 Large flowering
6 Silver striped leav'd
7 Yellow striped leav'd

April,

Galanthus, Double snow drop, February.

Gladiolus, or Corn flag

- 1 Deep red
2 Pale red } May and June.
3 White

Hyacinthus, the Oriental hyacinth

- 1 Blue
2 Striped } single, of various
3 White } sorts
4 Red
5 White
6 White and red
7 White and rose
8 White and purple
9 White and yellow
10 Red
11 Rose or flesh colour †
12 Deep blue
13 Light blue
14 Grizzled or mix'd blues

February, March, and April.

double, of various sorts

Narcissus, the Daffodil

- 1 Tradescants great rose daffodil
2 Double yellow and white narcissus †
3 Golden sun, &c. yellow, with deeper yellow cups
4 Bazelman major, &c. white, with yellow cups
5 White, with white cups, of various sorts
6 Double white sweet scented narcissus

Great double jonquil, or narcissus, with little scent

Double jonquil, sweet scented

These all flower in March or April, and the double white in May.

Ornithogalum, Large white star of Bethlehem, June.

Pulsatilla, the Tuberous Indian hyacinth, or white tuberose, with a sweet scent, July, August, and September.

Ranunculus, Crowfoot

- 1 Scarlet, or turbant, April
2 Turkey, or Persian, of various colours, April or May.

Tulipa, Tulip.

These are generally divided into early blowers, middle blowers, and late blowers; which, subdivided under the following heads, may be comprehended all the other sorts, containing upwards of 500 different names, which have some variation in colours or manner of blowing.

Early tulips

- 1 Duke Vantol, red, earliest +
2 Cleremont, red and white.

These two sorts are properest for blowing in glasses or pots; with many other sorts for borders or beds, of purple striped, red striped, white edged red, white edged purple, yellow edged, &c.

Double tulips, middle blowers

- 1 Imperial crown
White ground striped with brown, with many other sorts, of purple and white, variegated, red, purple, yellow, straw colour and green, &c

Late tulips, good flowers for borders, &c.

- 1 Bishop, purple and white
2 Clarinda, white and red
3 Yellow and red, sweet scented
4 Lecrep, broke
5 Buff colour'd broke } bizars.
6 Coningsberg

Late tulips, fine sorts, with white grounds variously broke

- 1 Baguet rigal, striped with brown
2 Baguet primo, strip'd with brown
3 Incomparable, strip'd with brown
4 Triumph of Lille, and other sorts, variously striped with brown, purple, violet, and black
5 White grounds striped and flamed with red, scarlet, and pink colour
6 Yellow grounds striped and flamed with red, &c.
7 Bizars, with yellow grounds variously broke with three or more colours
8 Breeders, or self coloured, various sorts.

*The Culture of Bulbous and Tuberous
rooted Flowers.*

These are increased by off-sets from the old roots. The time for taking them up, in order to remove, is when they are out of bloom, and the grass decaying. The Anemones, Ranunculus, Hyacinth, and Tulips, are generally taken up every year; the other sorts may stand in the ground two years, and some three; and the Anemones are sometimes left in, to flower early. The season of planting most bulbous roots is in September, October, or till the beginning of January; but the late plantings seldom blow so strong: the middle season is best for Ranunculus, as they are sometimes subject to be hurt by hard Winters, if planted early. Most of the bulbous flower roots like a fresh soil of a light or sandy loam; or the choicest sorts of Hyacinths, Tulips, Ranunculus, Anemones, &c. may be planted in beds of prepared soil of earth from commons, light loam, the bottoms of old wood piles, and rotten cow dung, well mix'd and rotted together. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, &c. are planted (if in beds) six or eight inches apart, and five or six inches deep; the Ranunculus, Anemones, and such smaller roots, two or three inches deep. The Breeder Tulips are planted in rubbishy poor ground; and different soils every year, to break them into colours. The

sorts that blow in the Autumn season, are planted in July or August. The Guernsey Lily may be planted in pots; and what does not blow, may either be planted or plunged under a warm wall, where they may stand to blow: the flowers, like the Colchicums, appear before the leaves of those that will flower that season. Tuberoses are planted in March or April, either on a gentle hot-bed, and transplant them into pots; or plant them in pots, and plunge them into a hot-bed; where they may stand till they are near blowing. after they are up, they must be often refreshed with water, and should have the open air as soon as the season will admit. Most of the bulbous and tuberous rooted flowers may be raised from seed, to obtain varieties, sown as soon as ripe, or early in the Spring: the second year after sowing, the small young bulbs, when taken up, should be planted soon again. Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. are five or six years before they come to perfection: Anemones and Ranunculus will flower the second and third years.

The season for putting Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Jonquils, Persian Iris, Crocuses, Snow drops, &c. into glasses or pots, to flower in rooms, is in September, October, or November.

A CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND PLANTS OF TREES AND SHRUBS

Sold by JOHN WEBB.

*Tallest growing Deciduous Trees,
or those which the leaves fall
off every year.*

Those marked with an asterisk *, re-
quire the most care in raising, whilst
young, and the warmest situation.

ACER, the Maple tree
1 Greater, or cycamore
2 Striped leaved cycamore

- 3 Norway
- 4 Ash leaved
- 5 Sugar
- 6 Scarlet flowering, April
- 7 Three leaved Montpellier
- 8 Mountain
- 9 Common.

Aesculus, the Hippocastanum, or horse
chestnut, with spikes of flowers,
May.

Alnus, the Alder

- 1 Common
- 2 Long leaved.

Amygdalus, Almond tree

- 1 Common, peach colour'd } Feb.
- 2 Soft shell'd, pale colour'd } or
- 3 White flowering } Mar.

Betula, Birch

- 1 Black
- 2 Poplar leaved.

* Bignonia, the Catalpa, with a white
flower with purple spots and yellow
streaks on the inside, August.

Bonduc, the Canada nickar tree.

Carpinus, Horn beam

- 1 Common
- 2 Hop
- 3 Virginia flowering.

Castanea, Chestnut tree

- 1 Common, or Spanish
- 2 Chinquapin, or dwarf.

* Celtis, Lote, or nettle tree

- 1 Black fruited
- 2 Purple fruited
- 3 Yellow fruited.

Cerasus, Cherry tree

- 1 Wild black
- 2 Cluster
- 3 Double blossom.

Crataegus, Wild service

- 1 White beam, or ariatheophrastia
- 2 Maple leaved.

Cupressus, Deciduous cypress.

Cytissus, the Laburnum

- 1 Broad leaved, with hang-
ing bunches of yellow
flowers
- 2 Narrow leaved, with long
hanging bunches of yellow
flowers

} May.

Fagus, Beech tree.

Fraxinus, Ash tree

- 1 Common
- 2 American white
- 3 American black
- 4 American red
- 5 New discovered
- 6 Manna

7 White flowering, May.

D 2

Gleditsia,

Gleditsia, Three thorn'd acacia

- 1 Large podded American
- 2 Carolina water acacia.

Juglans, Walnut tree

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 Round black | } American |
| 2 Long white | |
| 3 Large white | |
| 4 Small white | } hickory. |
| 5 Calabassi | |
| 6 Thin shell'd | |

Larix, the Larch tree

- 1 Common
- 2 Black American.
- * Liquid amber, sweet gum, or storax.
- * Liriodendrum, the Tulipifera, or tulip tree, with spotted flowers, July.

Magnolia

- * 1 Deciduous, with white flowers
- * 2 Umbrella, with white flowers.

Mespilus, the Medlar and Haw

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 Common | } medlar |
| 2 Dutch | |
| 3 Neapolitan, or azerole | |
| 4 Large red Virginian | } azerole |
| 5 Yellow fruited | |
| 6 Common haw | |
| 7 Double flowering | |
| 8 Glasdonbury | |
| 9 Large spined | |
| 10 Maple leaved | |
| 11 Pyracantha leaved | |
| 12 Cockspur haw | |
| 13 Cockspur haw without thorns | |
| 14 Black haw | |
| 15 Yellow egg shaped | |
| 16 Yellow round fruited | |
| 17 Narrow leaved | |
| 18 Gooseberry leaved, with yellow fruit. | |

Morus, Mulberry

- 1 White
- 2 Virginian.

Padus, the Bird cherry

- 1 Common
- 2 American
- 3 Cornish.

Platanus, Plane tree

- 1 Oriental
- 2 Virginian, or occidental
- 3 Spanish.

Populus, Poplar

- 1 White
- 2 Black

- 3 Abele
- 4 Aspen
- 5 Carolina
- 6 Tacamahacca.

Quercus, the Oak

- 1 English
- 2 American white
- 3 Dwarf white
- 4 Large chefnut leaved
- 5 Dwarf chefnut leaved
- 6 Great red
- 7 Dwarf scarlet
- 8 Great swamp willow leaved
- 9 Mountain willow leaved
- 10 Black
- 11 Spanish
- 12 Oriental, with prickly cups.

Robina, Bastard acacia

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1 Sweet scented white | } June. |
| 2 Prickly podded white | |

Salix, Sallow, or willow

- 1 Common white
- 2 Norfolk found growing
- 3 Sweet scented
- 4 Striped leaved
- 5 Weeping
- 6 Yellow Dutch

Sambucus, Elder

- 1 Black berried
- 2 Green berried
- 3 White berried
- 4 Red berried
- 5 Parsley leaved.

Sorbus, Service tree

- 1 True service
- 2 Wild or mountain ash.

Tilia, Lime tree

- 1 Common
- 2 Red twigged
- 3 Black American
- 4 Carolina.

Ulmus, the Elm tree

- 1 Small leaved
- 2 Broad leaved witch
- 3 American
- 4 Dutch.

The Culture of Trees.

Some are raised from seeds, and some by suckers, or shoots from the roots; and where neither of these are obtained, the methods of laying down their branches, and planting cuttings, is used; and some kinds are preserved by budding and grafting. Maples,

Beech,

Beech, Hornbeam, Birch, Walnuts, Chesnuts, and Oaks, are sown as soon as ripe, or early in the Spring; and the first, second, and third Autumns following, they may be planted out at proper distances: the Maple, Beech, and Hornbeam, seldom all come up the first season; therefore will not all be ready for planting out the first Autumn: when they have stood two or three years after planting out, or as they are strong enough, they may be planted where they are to stand: the Walnuts, Chesnuts, and Oaks, have long tap roots, which, if cut much by transplanting, seldom make so good trees; so is best to sow them (if for timber wood) where they are to stand, either in shallow drills two or three inches deep, or plow them shallow under: when they have stood two or three years, some may be planted out, where they stand thick; and afterwards they must be thinned, at different times, by cutting down for underwood, poles, &c. leaving the most promising plants twenty-four feet, or more, apart. Ash keys, Cherry stones, Haws, &c. seldom come up the first season; they may be either sown as soon as ripe, or kept in pots or tubs, with sand or mould, and sown the Autumn following, or early the second Spring. The Acacia, Laburnum, Larch, Mulberry, deciduous Cypress, Nettle tree, Sweet Gum, and Tulip tree, are sown about March, either on a bed of good fresh earth, of a light or sandy loam, and some fine mould sifted over, sufficient to cover the seeds from being washed bare, or in shallow drills drawn across the bed; or the Mulberry and deciduous Cypress may be sown in pots, and plunged into a common hot-bed, to forward them; and the Nettle tree, Sweet Gum, and Tulip tree, may be sown in pots, and plunged into a shady border, and in the Spring following plunge them into a hot-bed, as these will generally lie in the ground till the second year. The Catalpa and deciduous Magnolia's are sown in pots, and plunged into a moderate hot bed, to forward them. Those that are increased by suckers,

such as Poplars, Elms, &c. are taken off about October. Those generally propagated by layers, are Planes, Poplars, Limes, Elms, Mulberry, &c. The season of performance is, for most of the hardy sorts, about September, and the more tender kinds, in the Spring. Those layers that have made good roots, may be taken off the next Autumn, and planted into beds; and some of the kinds will require a longer time. The propagation by cuttings is performed in the Summer months, early enough for them to take root before the Winter comes on: those increased by this method, are the Planes, Poplars, Alder, Willow, Elder, &c. The Almond, Double blossom Cherry, Manna Ash, Double blossom and Glastonbury Thorn, are propagated by budding; which is performed about July, or as soon as the buds will part from the wood. Grafting is performed in the Spring; the grafts or shoots must be cut before the buds swell, and, if not immediately used, should be put into the ground by the heels.

Seeds and Plants of Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

Those marked with a small t are the tallest shrubs, or second class in height.

A Brotanum, Southernwood.
t Amorpha, Bastard indigo, the Barba Jovis, or American Jupiter's beard.

Amygdalus, Single dwarf almond, with narrow sawed leaves, and peach coloured flowers, March or April.

Andromeda

- 1 Oval leaved
- 2 Oblong notch'd leaved
- 3 Box leaved
- * 4 Long spiked.

* t Annona, Papaw tree.

* Aralia, Angelica tree.

Azalea, American upright honeysuckle

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 White sweet scented | } July. |
| 2 Red | |

* Basteria

- **Baeria**, Allspice, with a purple flower, May.
- Berberis**, Berberry
 - t 1 Common, red fruited
 - t 2 Berry without stones
 - t 3 White fruited
 - t 4 Canada, black fruited.
- **Cassia**, Cassioberry bush, with white flowers, July and August.
- **Ceanothus**, New Jersey thea, with spikes of white flowers, July.
- Celastrus**, the Staff tree, or round leav'd Euonymus, with white flowers and scarlet capsules, July.
- Cephalanthus**, Buttonwood.
- Cerasus**, the Cherry
 - t 1 Perfumed
 - 2 Dwarf Canada.
- Cercis**, Judas tree
 - t 1 Purple
 - t 2 White
 - t 3 American, or red bud
- **Chionanthus**, Snowdrop, or Fringe tree, May.
- Clethra**, with white spikes, July.
- Colutea**, Bladder sena
 - t 1 Common, yellow, June and July
 - t 2 Pocoks, or long blowing yellow
 - 3 Oriental, bloody, June and July.
- Coriaria**, Myrtle leaved sumach.
- Cornus**, Cornel tree, or dogwood
 - t 1 Male, or cornelian cherry
 - t 2 Virginia, male
 - 3 Virginia, female
 - 4 Catsbys
 - t 5 Swamp
 - t 6 Wild, blue berried
 - 7 White berried.
- Cratægus**, Wild service, with arbutus leaves.
- Cytisus**, Bafe tree trefoil
 - 1 Cytisus, called secundus clusii, with yellow flowers, June
 - 2 Black, with yellow spikes, July
 - 3 Tartarian, yellow, May.
- Daphne**, Mezerian
 - 1 Red
 - 2 White
- Diervilla**, the Lonicera, with yellow flowers, May.
- Diospyros**, Date plum
 - t 1 Indian
 - t 2 Persimmon.
- t **Elæagnus**, Oleaster, or wild olive.
- Emerus**, Coronilla; the scorpion senna
 - 1 Common, yellow flowering
 - 2 Smaller, with yellow flowers
- Euonimus**, Spindle tree
 - t 1 Common, with white flowers and red fruit
 - t 2 Broad leaved, with larger red fruit
- Frangula**, Berry bearing alder.
- Hamamelis**, American witch hazel.
- Hibiscus**, the Ketmia, or Althæa frutex
 - t 1 Purple
 - t 2 Red
 - t 3 White, with purple bottoms
 - t 4 Striped
 - t 5 Silver, striped leaved
 - t 6 Yellow, striped leaved
- t **Hippophæ**, the Rhamnoides, bastard rhamnus, or sea buckthorn.
- Hydrangea**, with white flowers, Aug.
- Hypericum**, St. John's wort
 - 1 Stinking, yellow
 - 2 Oriental broad leav'd, yellow
 - 3 Oriental dwarf, yellow
 - 4 Canary, yellow
- Jasmine**, Dwarf Italian, yellow, July.
- Itea**, with white spikes of flowers, July.
- Laurus**, the Bay tree
 - t 1 Benjamin
 - t 2 Sassafras
 - t 3 Swamp bay.
- Ligustrum**, Privet
 - t 1 Common, white flower
 - 2 Silver striped leaved
 - 3 Yellow striped leaved
- Lonicera**, the Chamæcerasus, dwarf cherry, or upright honeysuckle
 - t 1 Fly, with white flowers, June
 - 2 Red berried
 - 3 Single blue berried
 - 4 Double blue berried
 - 5 Tartarian
 - 6 Canada dwarf cherry
 - 7 Shrub St. Peter's wort, August.
- t **Magnolia**, the small laurel leaved Tulip tree, with white sweet scented flowers, May.
- t **Malus**, Sweet scented crab.
- Mespilus**, Dwarf medlar
 - 1 Canada dwarf medlar
 - 2 Dwarf medlar, or amelanchier
 - 3 Dwarf

- 3 Dwarf quince
4 Bastard quince
5 Dwarf cherry of mount Ida.

Myrica, Gale, or Candleberry myrtle

- 1 Shrubby sweet gale
2 American sweet gale
3 Candleberry myrtle.

* Nyssa, Tupelo of America.

Ononis, Purple rest harrow, May.

* t Orobis, Bitter vetch tree, yellow, May.

t Paliurus, Christ thorn, or prickly rhamnus.

* t Pavia, the Esculus, or scarlet flowering chesnut, July.

Periclymenium, Lonicera, the Caprifolium, or honeysuckle

- t 1 Red Dutch, with a yellow inside } June till
t 2 Long blowing Dutch } August
t 3 Late red Dutch }

Perfica, Peach tree, Amygdalus

- t 1 Double flowering peach } April.
t 2 Double flowering almond }
t 3 Single flowering almond }

t Philadelphus, Syringa, white flowering or mock orange, May and June.

* t Pistacia, Pistachia nut.

Potentilla, Shrubby cinquefoil, with yellow flowers, July.

Prinos, Winter berry.

* t Ptelea, Carolina shrub trefoil.

Punica, Pomegranate

- * t 1 Fruit bearing scarlet } July,
* t 2 Double flowering scarlet } August,
and September.

t Rhamnus, Common buckthorn.

* Rhododendron, the Chamærhododendros, or rose bay.

Rhus, Sumach

- t 1 Elm leaved
t 2 Downy
t 3 Scarlet Carolina
t 4 Smooth Canada
t 5 New England
t 6 Beech
t 7 Coccygria.

Rosa, the Rose tree, May, June, and July

- 1 Cinnamon
2 Red, monthly
3 White, monthly
4 York and Lancaster, striped
5 Red damask } double

6 White damask

7 Blush

8 Province

9 Blush Province

10 Moss Province

11 Velvet

12 Royal velvet

13 Dutch, hundred leaved

14 Blush, hundred leaved

15 White

16 Yellow

17 Red

18 Mundi red striped

19 Marbled

20 Virgin

21 Childing

22 Red Belgic

23 Blush Belgic

24 Musk cluster white

25 Cinnamon

26 Red without spines

27 Apple bearing red

28 Austrian

29 Yellow

30 Velvet

31 Burnet leaved white

32 Dwarf burnet leaved

Scotch, variegated

33 Virginia red

34 Musk cluster, white

35 Upright ever green, white

36 Common

37 Double red

38 Double blush } sweet briar.

39 Yellow

40 Ever green

Rubus, the bramble

- 1 Double flowering bramble } August.
2 Virginia purple flowering raspberry }

Spartium, Broom, the Genista

1 Common, yellow flower'd, May and June

t 2 Spanish, yellow flowered } July and

t 3 Double yellow } August

t 4 White Spanish

5 Lucca broom } August.

Spiræa frutex

- 1 Common, red spiked
2 American long spiked red
3 American, white cluster
4 American, with white flowers growing on stalks } July and August
5 Hyperici

- ‡ Hypericum, white flowered } June and
 ‡ 6 Virginia white Gell- } July.
 der rose
 Staphylæa, Bladdernut
 ‡ 1 Common
 ‡ 2 Virginia, three leaved.
 Stewartia, with white flowers, May
 and June.
 Syringa, the Lilac
 ‡ 1 Blue
 ‡ 2 Purple } lilac, May
 ‡ 3 White }
 4 Purple } Persian jas-
 5 White } mine, May
 6 Cut leaved purple } and June.
 Tamarix, Tamarisk tree
 ‡ 1 French, with small spikes
 ‡ 2 German, with longer spikes.
 Toxicodendron, Poison tree
 1 Poison oak
 * ‡ 2 Poison ash.
 Vaccinium, the Vitis Idæa, the whortle
 or bill berry, of sorts.
 Viburnum, Wayfaring tree, June
 ‡ 1 Common, white flowering
 ‡ 2 Variegated leaved
 ‡ 3 Broad leaved
 ‡ 4 American, black berried
 ‡ 5 American, round leaved
 ‡ 6 American, red berried
 ‡ 7 Marsh elder, with red berries
 ‡ 8 White Gelder rose
 ‡ 9 Deciduous laurustinus.
 Vitex. Agnus castus, or chaste tree
 1 Common, with white and } Sept.
 blue spikes of flowers } and
 2 Broad leaved, blue spiked } Oct.
 * Xanthoxylum, the Tooth-ach tree.

The Culture of Flowering Shrubs.

These are propagated by the same methods as the tall trees. Baltard Indigo, Ceanothus, Colutea's, Cytissus, Persimon plums, Scarlet horse chestnut, Sumachs, Spanish broom, and Toxicodendron, are sown about March, and commonly come up the first year. Celastrus, Buttonwood, Judas tree, Cornuses, Cratægus, Mezerian, Euonymus, Hamamelis, Prinos, Benjamin tree, Sassafras, Swamp bay, Viburnums, generally lie in the ground till the second year; these are sown about March, except the Mezerian, or any

perishable berries, is best to sow them as soon as ripe. The Annona, Angelica tree, Snowdrop tree, Clethra, Candleberry myrtle, Tooth-ach tree, Tupelo, seldom come up till the second year; and may be sown in pots, and plunged into a shady border, and protected in severe weather, by covering with mats, &c. and in the Spring, plunge them into a hot-bed. The Magnolia, Pistachia nut, Rhododendron, &c. are sown in pots about March, and plunged into a hot-bed, to forward them, which should be shaded from the extreme heat of the sun; and, whilst the plants are young, they should have a little protection in the Winter. Most of the common hardy kinds are increased by suckers, layers, and cuttings; and many of the choicer sorts by the same methods, treating the most tender kinds with the greatest care.

Seeds and Plants of Ever Green Trees and Shrubs.

Those marked with a ‡ are the tallest growers. Those with a small ‡ are the second class.

A Bies, the Fir tree

- ‡ Silver fir
 ‡ 2 Balm of Gilead
 ‡ 3 Norway spruce
 ‡ 4 Black spruce
 ‡ 5 White spruce
 ‡ 6 Red spruce
 ‡ 7 Hemlock.

Alaternus

- ‡ 1 Common, broad leaved
 ‡ 2 Bloatched leaved
 3 Narrow jagged leaved
 4 Broad jagged leaved, striped
 5 Narrow leaved, silver striped
 6 Narrow leaved, gold striped.

* Arbutus, Strawberry tree

- ‡ 1 Common, round fruited }
 ‡ 2 Oval fruited } No-
 ‡ 3 Smooth leaved } vem-
 ‡ 4 Cut leaved } ber.
 ‡ 5 Red flowering
 ‡ 6 Double flowering

* Atriplex, Orach, or Purslane tree.
 Baccharis,

Baccharis, the Senecio, or grounſel tree, with white flowers, October.

Bupleurum, the Ethiopian hartwort, with yellow flowers, Auguſt.

Buxus, Box tree

t 1 Tree box, of ſorts

2 Dwarf.

* Caſſine, or South-ſea tea, with white flowers, July or Auguſt.

Chenopodium, Stonecrop.

* Ciſtus, the Rock roſe, flowering in June, July, and Auguſt

1 Roundiſh leaved purple

2 Longer leaved pale

3 Shorter leaved purple

4 Larger leaved pale purple

5 Dwarf ſpear leaved

6 Female ſage leaved, white

7 Waved leav'd Ladon purple

8 Bay leaved white

9 Black poplar leaved, white

10 Narrow hairy leaved Montpellier, white

11 Willow leaved, white

t 12 Willow leaved, with purple ſpots

t 13 Broad ſpear waved leav'd, with purple ſpots

male ciſtus, or rock roſe, with ſage leaves

gum ciſtus.

* Cneorum, widow wail, yellow, flowering moſt of the Summer months.

* Coronilla, Jointed podded Colutea, with a ſea green leaf and yellow flower, April and May.

Cupreſſus, Cypreſs tree

t 1 Upright

t 2 Male ſpreading

* t 3 Portugal ſpreading

* t 4 American white.

Cytisus, Baſe tree trefoil

t 1 Neapolitan yellow

2 Siberian yellow

3 Tartarian yellow.

Daphne, Spurge laurel.

Euonimus, Ever green ſpindle tree.

Ephedra, Shrubby horſetail.

Ilex, Aquifolium, or Holly

t 1 Common

t 2 Striped

t 3 Hedge hog } various ſorts

* t 4 Dahoon.

Juniperus, Juniper

1 Common } juniper

t 2 Sweediſh }

t 3 Red Virginia

t 4 Carolina

t 5 Phœnician

6 Common

7 Upright

8 Striped

} cedar

} ſavin.

Kalmia, the Chamærododendros, &c.

* t 1 Large leaved mountain laurel, bluſh

* 2 Narrow leaved dwarf laurel, bluſh

* 3 Dwarf laurel, or ivy, red

} June or July.

t Larix, the Cedar of Libanus.

Laurus, the Bay tree

t 1 Common

t 2 Curled leav'd

* t 3 Red Carolina.

t Liguſtrum, Ever green Privet, white, June.

* t Magnolia, the large laurel leaved, with white ſweet ſcented flowers, June.

* Medica, Cytisus of Virgil, or moon trefoil, yellow, flowering moſt of the Summer and Autumn.

Othonna, the Jacobæa, or hoary ſea ragwort.

Padus, Cherry laurel, &c.

t 1 Common } laurel

t 2 Striped

t 3 Portugal laurel

* 4 Ever green bird cherry.

Phillyrea

t 1 Smooth leaved, or true

t 2 Broad leaved

t 3 Prickly leaved

4 Olive leaved

5 Privet leaved

6 Narrow leaved

7 Roſemary leaved.

Phlomis, Sage tree.

Pinus, the Pine tree

t 1 Stone pine

t 2 Pineaſter

t 3 Cluster pine

t 4 Scotch

t 5 White American, or Weymouth

t 6 Two and three leaved Jerſey

t 7 Three leaved Virginia

t 8 Baſtard three leaved

t 9 Frankincenſe

t 10 Yellow maſt pine

t 11 Green pine

* t 12 Swamp pine.

Quercus, the Ilex, or ever green oak

E

t 1 Com-

- T 1 Common ilex
 T 2 Broad leaved
 T 3 Live oak
 t 4 Kermes
 T 5 Cork tree.
 Rufcus, Alexandrian laurel, Butchers
 broom, &c.
 Santolina, Lavender cotton
 1 Hoary leaved
 2 Green leaved.
 Stoechas, or French lavender.
 T Taxus, the Yew tree.
 Teucrium, common tree Germander.
 Thuya, Arbor vite

- t 1 Common
 * t 2 Chinese.
 Viburnum, the Tinus
 t 1 Common lauruf-
 tinus, white } Winter
 t 2 Shining leaved, } and
 white } Spring
 t 3 Variegated
 * t 4 American, white, July.
 t Ulex, Furze, or gorse.
 * Yucca, or Adam's needle.

The Culture of Ever Greens.

The Firs, Pines, and Cypress, are sown about March, either on beds of good fresh earth of a light or sandy loam, and covered with fine mould; or in shallow drills drawn across the beds; and if the beds are covered with a net, it will prevent the birds from destroying them as they come up; they should likewise be shaded from the hot sun whilst they are coming up, and should be moderately refreshed with water in dry weather. The Ever green Oak, Cork tree, Laurel, and Bay berries, are best to be sown as soon as ripe, or early in the Spring. The Juniper, Virginia Cedars, Holly, and Yew berries, are sown as soon as ripe, or early in the Spring, or treated as Haws. They generally lie in the ground till the second year, as does the Arbor Vitæ and Kalmia, which may be sown in pots, and plunged into a shady border, covering them in the severe season, and plunge them into a hot-bed in the Spring. The Arbutus, Gum Cistus, Magnolia, and some other choice sorts, when obtained, may be sown in pots about March, and plunged into a common hot-bed, shaded from the extreme heat of the sun and drying winds; and, in the Winter season, they should be pro-

tested, in severe weather, by covering with mats, &c. The Cedar of Lebanon may be sown either in beds, as Firs; or sown in pots, and plunged into a hot-bed, to forward them. The Naples Cyttissus, Rock Rose, Stoechas, Sea Ragwort, &c. are sown about March, and come up the first season. The other sorts are mostly propagated by suckers, layers, and cuttings, treating the tenderest kinds with most care.

Trailing and Climbing Shrubby Plants.

- B Ignonia, Trumpet flower
 * 1 Large flowering scarlet } >
 * 2 Small flowering scarlet } 09
 * 3 Virginia sweet scented yellow
 jasmine, July.

Gelastrus, Bastard euonymus.

- Clematis, Climber, or virgins bower
 1 Upright white, or flam-
 mula Jovis } June,
 2 Upright blue } July,
 3 Double purple virgins } or Au-
 bower } gust

- 4 Ever green climber, herbacious
 col. flower, December and January.
 * Glycine, Carolina kidney bean tree,
 with blue flowers, July.

Hedera, the Ivy

- 1 Common ever green
 2 White striped
 3 Yellow striped
 4 Virginia creeper.

Hypericum, Tutlan, yellow, June.

Jasminum, the Jasmine

- 1 Common white } June
 * 2 White striped leav'd } and
 * 3 Yellow striped leav'd } July
 4 Common yellow, July.

Lycium, Box thorn, false tea tree.

Menispermum; Moonseed.

Mespilus, Pyracantha, or ever green
 thorn.

- * Passiflora, the Passion flower, the
 five leaved, July till Autumn.

Periclymenium, &c. the Honeyfuckle

- 1 Early white } Italian,
 2 Early yellow, or red } May
 3 Late white } English, July and
 4 Late red, &c. } August
 5 Ever green honeysuckle, } June
 with red flowers and yellow } till
 inside, sweet scented } Au-
 6 Ever green trumpet ho- } gust
 neysuckle, with scarlet }
 flowers and yellow inside }

Poriploca

Platycodon, Syrian Virginian filk, with purple flowers, July.

Rosa, Ever green rose, with small leaves and single white flowers, June.

Smilax, Bindweed

1 Virginia ivy leaved

2 Carolina larger leaved.

Solanum, Variegated nightshade.

Viola, the Periwinkle

Large green leaved, with blue flowers

Small green leaved

White striped leav'd

Yellow striped leav'd

Double flowering.

Fruit Trees.

The best kinds placed to succeed each other through the season, as they come into use.

Armeniaca, Apricot

1 Small masculine

Orange

Roman

Large Turkey

Breda

Brussels.

Cerasus, the Cherry tree

1 Early small May

2 May duke

3 Late archduke

4 White

5 Black

6 Red

7 Bleeding

8 Amber

9 Ox

10 Hertfordshire

1 Kentish

2 Black corone

3 Lukeward

4 Carnation

5 Morello.

Corylus, Hazel nut tree

White fruited

Red fruited

Large c. b.

Malus, the Quince, Pyrus

Portugal

Pear shaped

Apple shaped.

Ficus, the Fig tree

Large brown Ischia

Large black Genoa

Large white Genoa

Small white

Black Ischia

6 Brown Malta

7 Blue

8 Green Ischia

9 Murrey

10 Long brown Naples.

Fragaria, the Strawberry

1 Early scarlet

2 Red wood

3 White wood

4 Large hautboy

5 Large American

6 Green pine apple

7 Large Chili.

Grossularia, the Gooseberry

1 Green

2 Red

3 Murrey

4 Raspberry

5 White

6 Amber.

Juglans, the common Walnut.

Malus, the Apple tree

1 Margaret

2 Codlin

3 Large Kentish codlin

4 Summer pearmain

5 Red calville

6 Quince apple

7 Grey rennet

8 Golden rennet

9 White or French rennet

10 Golden pippin

11 Aromatic russet pippin

12 Holland pippin

13 Kentish pippin

14 Violet pippin

15 Royal russet

16 Wheeler's russet

17 Pile's russet

18 Winter pearmain

19 Nonpareil

20 Redstreak cyder apple, &c.

Morus, common black Mulberry.

Nectarine

1 Fairchild's early

2 Elruge

3 Newington

4 Brugnion

5 Red Roman

6 Temple's

7 Peterborough late green.

Persica, the Peach

1 Early Anne

2 Early purple

3 Large mignon

4 Noblest

5 Belle chevreux

6 Red

- 6 Red Magdalen
 - 7 Chancellor
 - 8 Belle garde
 - 9 Bourdine
 - 10 Rossanne
 - 11 Admirable
 - 12 Old Newington
 - 13 Rambouillet
 - 14 Nevette
 - 15 Katharine.
- Prunus, the Plum**
- 1 Azure, or blue hative
 - 2 Black Morocco
 - 3 Great violet damask
 - 4 Orleans
 - 5 Fotheringham
 - 6 Blue perdrigon
 - 7 White perdrigon
 - 8 Matre Claude
 - 9 Small Queen Claude
 - 10 Red diaper
 - 11 Mirabelle
 - 12 Large red imperial; or bonum magnum
 - 13 Black damask
 - 14 Large Queen Claude, call'd green gage
 - 15 Brignole
 - 16 Drap d'or
 - 17 White bonum magnum
 - 18 Royal
 - 19 St. Katharine
 - 20 Imperatrice, or Empress.
- Pyrus, the Pear**
- 1 Cuisse madam, called jargonel
 - 2 Royal
 - 3 Summer bone Cretien
 - 4 Summer bergamot
 - 5 Autumn bergamot
 - 6 Brown beurre de Roy
 - 7 Marquis
 - 8 Craslan
 - 9 Colmar
 - 10 Virgoleuse
 - 11 St. Germain
 - 12 Chaumontelle
 - 13 Small Winter beurre
 - 14 Amadont
 - 15 Winter bone Cretien
 - 16 Spanish bone Cretien
 - 17 Black Worcester, or warden
 - 18 Cadillac
 - 19 Double flowering
 - 20 Uvedale's St. Germain

Ribes, the Currant tree

- 1 Red } Dutch
- 2 White }
- 3 Black.

Vitis, the Vine, or Grape

- 1 White } sweet water
- 2 Black }
- 3 White muscadine
- 4 White chasselas, or amber muscadine
- 5 Musque chasselas, or Frankin
- 6 Black cluster
- 7 Black Burgundy, or Morillon
- 8 Red } Hamburg
- 9 Black }
- 10 Black }
- 11 Red } Frontinac.
- 12 White }

The Culture of Fruit Trees.

Those propagated by budding or grafting, are the Apricot, Peach, Nectarine, Plum; Cherry; Apple, Pear and Medlar; which is performed either on their own kinds of stocks, raised sowing the stones or kernels, or on several kinds of stocks nearly of the same species. Such fruits as are of a more or sweet flavour, should be budded or grafted on a kind of stock more acid and those of an acid, or rough flavour on a sweeter kind, to improve them. The Apricot, Peach, and Nectarine are generally budded on the Muscadine or other free growing Plum stock; or most tenderest kinds of Peaches and Nectarines on their own kinds, or Almond stocks. Plums are budded or grafted on the free growing kind of Plum stocks, both for standards and dwarfs. Cherries are budded or grafted on the common black and wild stocks both for standards and dwarfs. Apples are budded or grafted on stocks raised from Crab or Apple kernels, for standards; and on the dwarf Paradise or Codlin, for dwarfs. Pears are budded or grafted on their own kind of stock for standards, and on the Quince for dwarfs. Medlars are grafted on Pear stocks; Figs, Mulberries, and Vines are raised from layers and cuttings. Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries by suckers, &c.

baking pears.